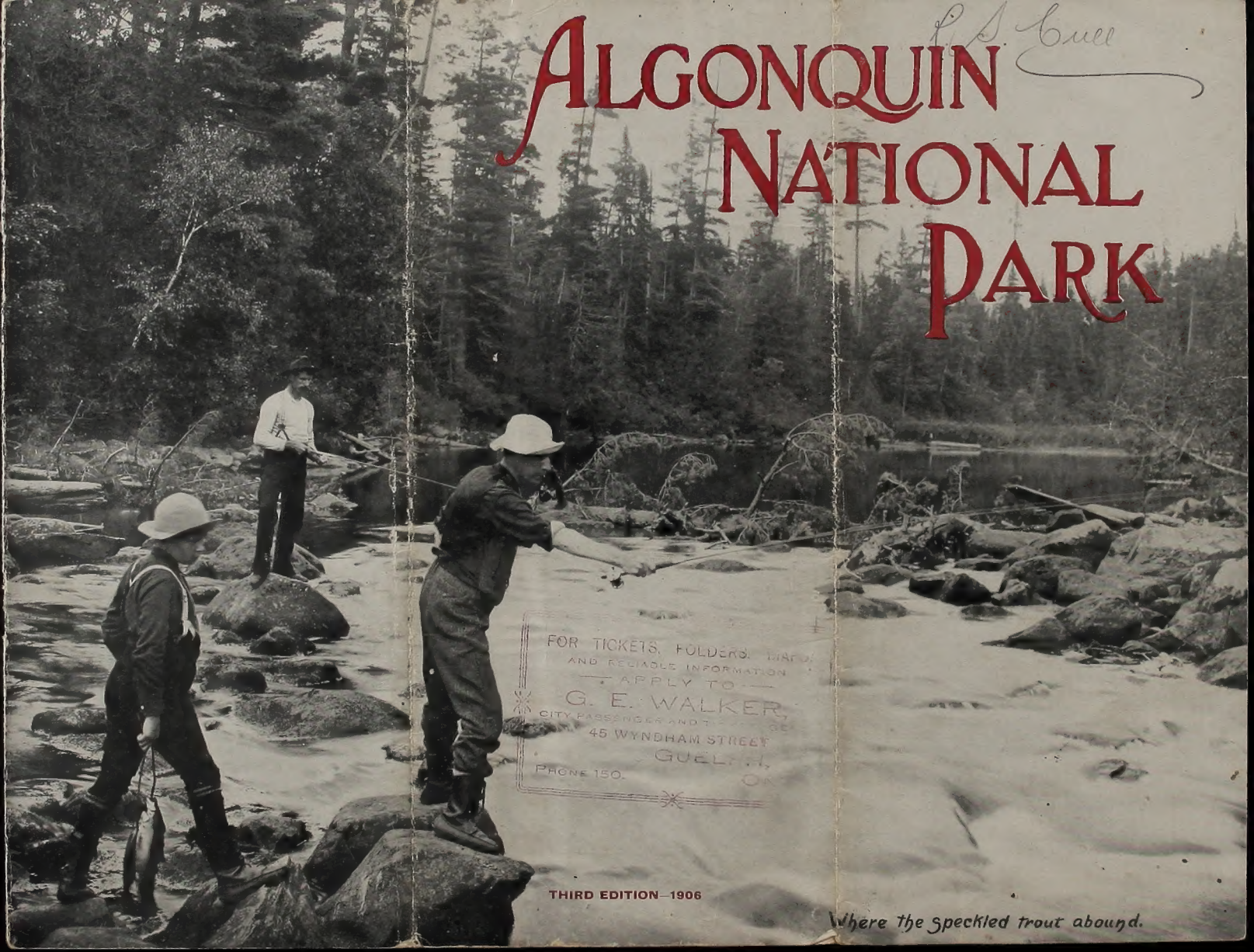
ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK



FOR TICKETS, FOLDERS, MAPS AND RELIABLE INFORMATION APPLY TO —
G. E. WALKER,
CITY PASSENGER AND TICKET AGT.
45 WYNDHAM STREET
GUELPH, ONT.
PHONE 150.

THIRD EDITION—1906

Where the Speckled trout abound.

Algonquin National Park.



SALMON TROUT EVERYWHERE IN ALGONQUIN PARK.

AS SUMMER approaches, the great desire of people who live in the busy cities and the young men who have put in several hard months of study at college, is to get away to a resort where rest and recreation combined will build up the overworked physical body and rejuvenate the constitution for the arduous labors that the future has in store. It is becoming more and more the endeavor of all classes to be among Nature's unadorned solitudes for a while at least, if not for the whole summer. Many prefer the summer resort where modern hotels are in evidence, and where, in addition to the recuperating ozone, the pleasures of city life may be enjoyed. Others pass their summer at the seaside, and a number cross the Atlantic. But of all the pleasures and beautiful diversions that can be secured, there is nothing like an outing in "God's out-of-doors" among the beauties of Nature amid the fastnesses that are quickly becoming further from our reach. The confining influences the year round and the impure atmosphere in the heated term of summer necessitate the change, apart from the predisposition which exists, more or less developed in every being.

Camping, with all its pleasures, is probably the most healthful way to enjoy an outing in the woods, and where one has good fishing, beautiful camping spots, clear and pellucid water for drinking and bathing, magnificent scenery, interesting canoeing routes, and all the pleasures that can be derived in outdoor life at an altitude of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea level, a week, two weeks, a month or the entire summer can be spent with the utmost profit. Such a region is the territory known as the "Algonquin National Park," situated on the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System, about two hundred miles north of the city of Toronto, and one hundred and seventy miles west of the capital of the Dominion—Ottawa.

Canada possesses many stretches of fine scenery, and the many districts in the Province of Ontario are fast becoming known to the thousands of summer tourists who each year spend their summers away from home. There is a variety of landscape such as is found in no other country, and when it is considered that 45 per cent of the entire area of the Province of Ontario, exclusive of the Great Lakes, is made up of water stretches of rivers and lakes, one can imagine the scenic grandeur which is found. There are the wild, rugged shores of the Georgian Bay, the quiet stillness and charms of the Maganetawan River, the symmetrical beauty and picturesqueness of the Muskoka Lakes, and the wild, natural beauty of Temagami.

While many are familiar with several of these districts—the "Algonquin Park," a new and attractive region, little known to the lover of rod and gun and the tourist, lies within easy reach, where all the summer attractions that appeal to the denizen of the city are found. While thousands are familiar with the better-known resorts in Canada which have developed into such popularity within the last few years, it is known by a comparative few only that there exists close at hand a preserve, as it were, set aside by the Provincial Government of Ontario solely for the delectation of mankind, where true sportsmen are welcomed and where the fishing is not in name only, but where the gamiest of black bass, speckled trout and salmon trout are found in goodly numbers; where the lakes and rivers possess a beauty of their own—a wilderness, a surprise; where the fauna and flora are found in luxuriant profusion; where the forests are heavily timbered and the shores of the lakes beautifully clothed with a raiment of pine and balsam, and where every breath of the pure air gives new life.

The "Algonquin National Park" is a region that has already won favor with a large number of travelers who are looking for new fields to explore, and for a place where civilization has not yet encroached upon Nature's domains, and



ISLAND LAKE—CAN ANYTHING BE MORE DELIGHTFUL THAN A CAMPING-OUT TOUR THROUGH SUCH A TERRITORY AS THIS?

X8131,567



CROSSING CANOE LAKE.

where man's handiwork is not in evidence. The major portion of visitors to this territory have been from across the International boundary, although a good smattering of Canadians have taken advantage of this magnificent playground. Irrespective of the scenic grandeur of the entire park, the main attraction is the grand fishing that is offered, and which is open to all true sportsmen who recognize the carrying out of the regulations laid down by the Crown for the protection and preservation of the fish and game.

The situation of the Park and contiguous territory might be called the eastern section of the "Highlands of Ontario," and covers an area of 1,800,000 acres of forest and water stretches, there being no less than 1,200 lakes and rivers within its boundaries. This vast extent of virgin wilderness has aptly been named "Lakeland," and the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System penetrates its confines for many miles, giving exceptional facilities for reaching the different points of ingress to the many canoe routes and navigable lakes and streams which radiate from the railway line north and south, making the region easy of access from any point of the American continent. Unlike many of the other lake districts in Ontario, the waterways throughout the whole area of the Park are a continuity of lake and stream, many of them being navigable for canoes from one to the other, while others are connected with short and easy portages with good trails blazed through the forest. The country is of a very rugged nature; the lakes are encircled with high shores, beautifully clothed with verdure from the water's edge to the summit of the highest bluffs.

The Fishing.

The waters of the lakes are deep and translucent, filled with the gamiest of the game species of fish—black bass, three and four-pounders, and salmon trout tipping the scales at 10 and 12 pounds are plentiful in the waters south of the railway line, while north of the railway bass are not found. The rivulets and streams are alive with the gamiest of speckled trout, the cool waters giving them fighting tendencies which delight the heart of the most ardent angler. Salmon trout are found in the waters north of the railway in the lakes, and excellent fishing is assured in any of these waters. During the months of May and June the trout fishing is at its best, the speckled beauties rise to the fly, and are most voracious for the "Parmachene belle," "Red Ibis" and "Montreal." During the month of June and the first ten days of July, black flies are troublesome, and anglers should provide themselves with any of the many preventives against this pest. After sunset the flies do not bother, but during the daytime they are active and annoying. The excellent fishing, however, that awaits the keen sportsman offsets any discomforts of this nature. In the midsummer, successful still-fishing in these cool waters is assured, the salmon and speckled trout being freely taken in twenty to thirty feet of water, and the black bass in their customary haunts. In the months of July and August, when the majority of people take their holidays, the fishing is good in these waters, but other bait than the fly must be used for the bass and salmon trout, though the speckled trout rise to the fly in the streams and shallow brooks. Copper wire lines, a couple of hundred feet long, with live minnow bait and a good, heavy reel on a steel bass rod, seems to be the most effectual tackle for killing salmon trout, and no difficulty is experienced in landing the number allowed each fisherman under the Government regulations, and one can depend upon getting a big fellow every strike. The very best fishing months in this region are May, August, September and October. Bait is plentiful and can be procured readily in almost all of the lakes with a dip net or small hooks.

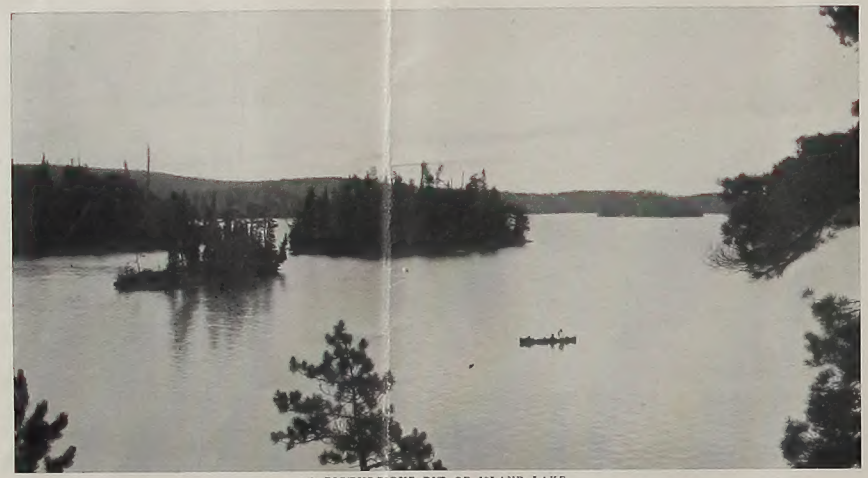
Big Game.

Great are the opportunities in this territory for the observation of wild animals and for those who desire to shoot with a camera the wild life of the woods.

Hunting is not allowed inside the lines which mark the Park boundary, and the carrying of firearms, with the exception of a revolver, is prohibited. Deer, being found in large numbers and less in dread of being hunted or killed, are seen more frequently, and on every lake and river can be seen



WHITE TROUT LAKE.



A PICTURESQUE BIT OF ISLAND LAKE.

daily the red deer feeding among the reeds or lily pads or coming down to the water's edge to drink. Moose, though not as plentiful as the deer, inhabit the forests and are increasing in numbers every year. In the course of the writer's trip through this territory, forty-three deer were seen the first two days of our journey, and a party coming out told us that during a week they had counted one hundred and sixty deer, mostly in twos and threes, but as many as fifteen in one herd.

Though hunting in Park limits is contrary to the law, capital sport may be secured outside the boundaries of the reservation, where the season for deer hunting opens November 1st and continues for fifteen days, and where the laws governing the open season in Ontario are observed. Recently a ruling has been issued by the Minister of Lands and Mines which allows hunters to carry firearms through the Park to the hunting grounds situated outside the Park limits, and also to transport the legal number of deer through the reservation to the railway station. Arrangements, however, must be made with the superintendent in advance for a ranger to accompany the party.

The Altitude.

There is no other part of the Province of Ontario situated at as great an altitude as this territory. Recent observations give the height above sea level as 1,631 feet at rail level, while there are points on the summit of the shores of the lakes reaching over 2,000 feet. This being the highest summer resort in Eastern Canada, the atmosphere is pure and exhilarating, and a few days' sojourn under its influence rejuvenates one and invigorates a run-down constitution.

During a trip through this wonderful lakeland last season by the writer, some of the principal lakes were traversed, and there were many surprises, both in the scenic grandeur of the surroundings and in the results that were obtained with rod and line in the waters to the south, as well as in those lying in the northern part of the reserve—in fact, the fishing was excellent everywhere throughout the confines of the Park, and we were more than gratified with each day's sport.

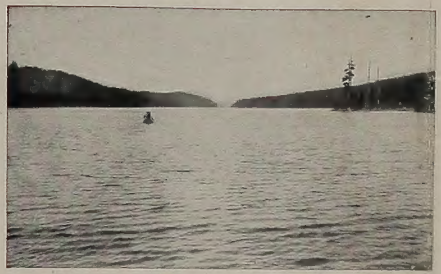
For the Canoeist and Camper.

The best point for the canoeist and camper who wish to do the Park is to go in at Canoe Lake station, where the route through the chain of lakes running north and south properly begins. There is no accommodation here whatever, and parties must come prepared to go into camp the first night, and must bring all their supplies, provisions, camping outfit, cooking utensils, and other paraphernalia necessary for the time they will spend in the region. Another point of ingress is Algonquin Park station, where is situated the "park headquarters" and the residences of the superintendent and the park rangers. This locality is an ideal spot on the shores of Cache Lake, one of the prettiest sheets of water in the reservation, and where a limited amount of accommodation can be secured during the summer months. This delightful spot is within easy distance of many small lakes where good fishing is found, and a capital place to start in for Lakes Porcupine, Bonnechere, Ragged, Louisa, Pen and many others, outside as well as in the Park, where the scenery is grand, and where the fish grow to big proportions and strike with the voracity of a salmon. In the early summer—May and June—the fishing in Cache Lake, the Madawaska River, Cranberry Lake, White's Lake, Source Lake, Hillyard Lake, Head Lake, and many other pools and streams within a few minutes' walk of headquarters, is unexcelled, and there is no other district in Canada that affords as good sport as these parts.

Cache Lake is a very charming and beautiful stretch of



AFTER A DAY'S FISHING ON LAKE AND STREAM.

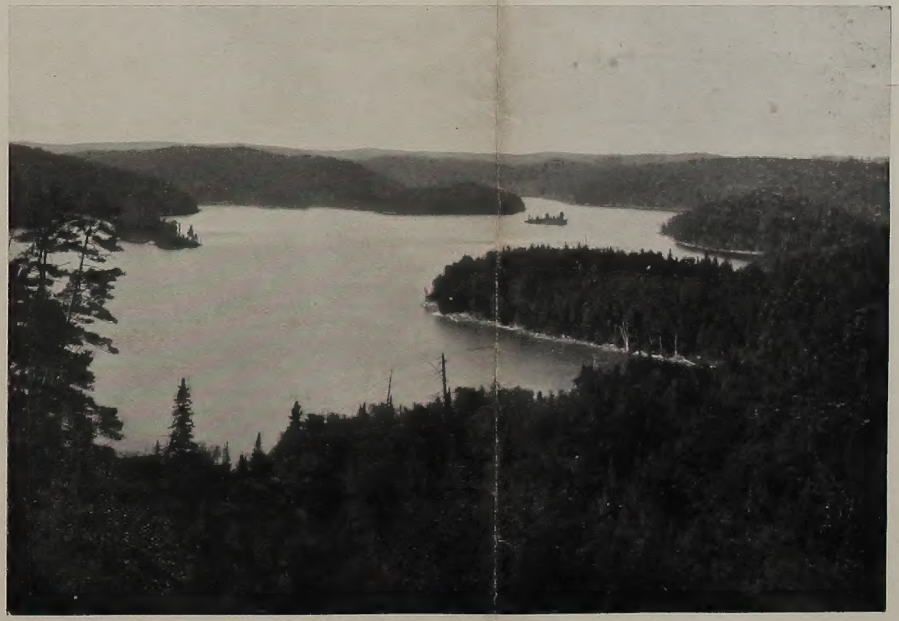


COUCHON LAKE.

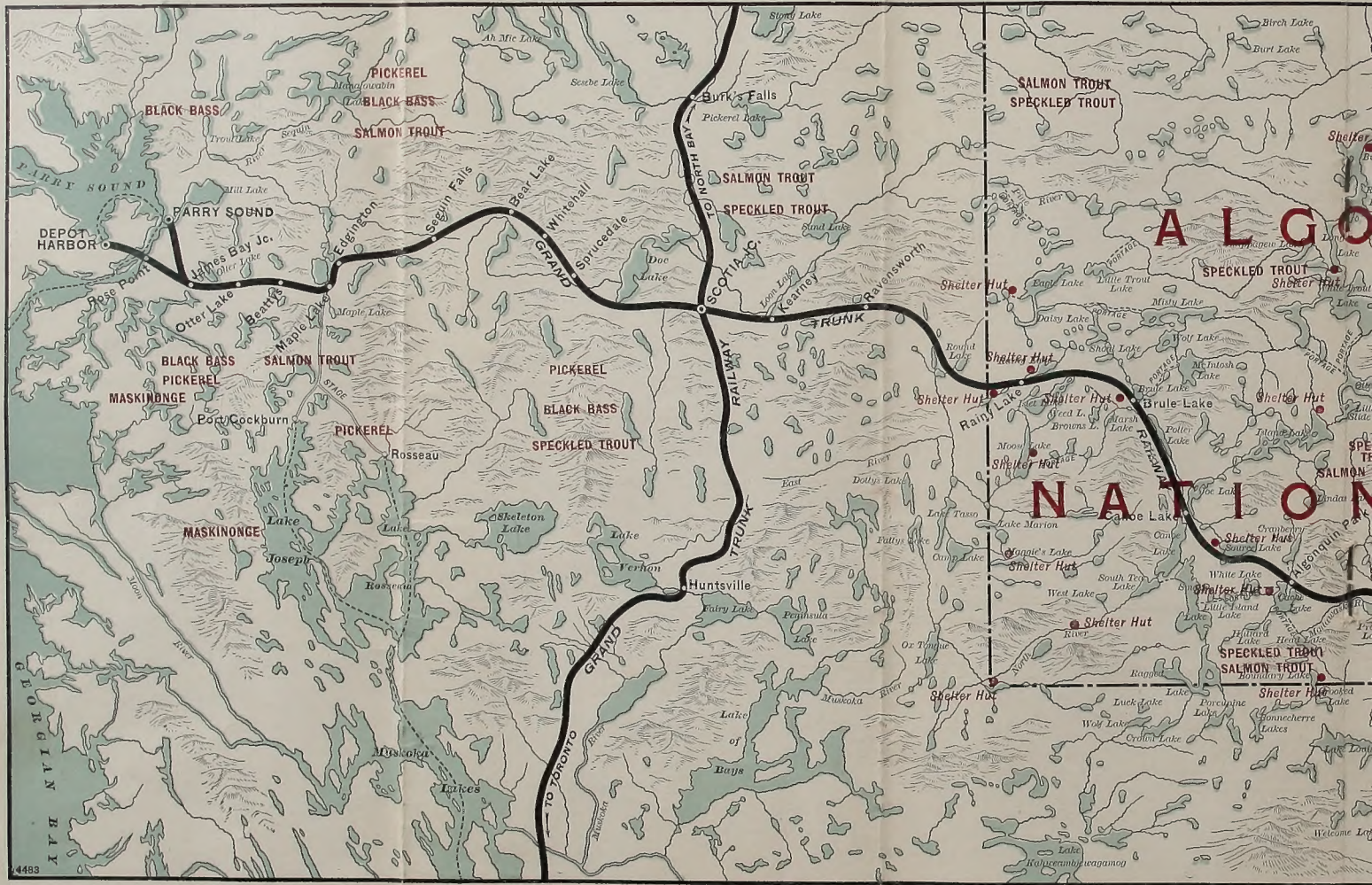
water, with high, heavily wooded shores and dotted with picturesque islands. East of the headquarters, about two miles across the lake, is Skymount Point, a high bluff rising sheer from the water's edge for a distance of 300 feet, and from whose summit a splendid view of the surrounding country may be had. The climb to the top is by an easy trail, and the scene that greets the eye at the top well repays any one for the slight exertion necessary in reaching it. In the distance, from this point of vantage is seen the headquarters, and the view gives one a small conception of the forest wealth that covers the country in all directions. The land and waterscapes from the crest of this bluff beggar description—the lake lying in all its serenity, its placid waters looking like ribbons of silver intertwining in and out between the many islands without a thing to mar its natural solitude, save perhaps a trio of deer swimming from an island to the mainland, and a pretty camp on a far-away point, with the smoke rising from a camp fire.

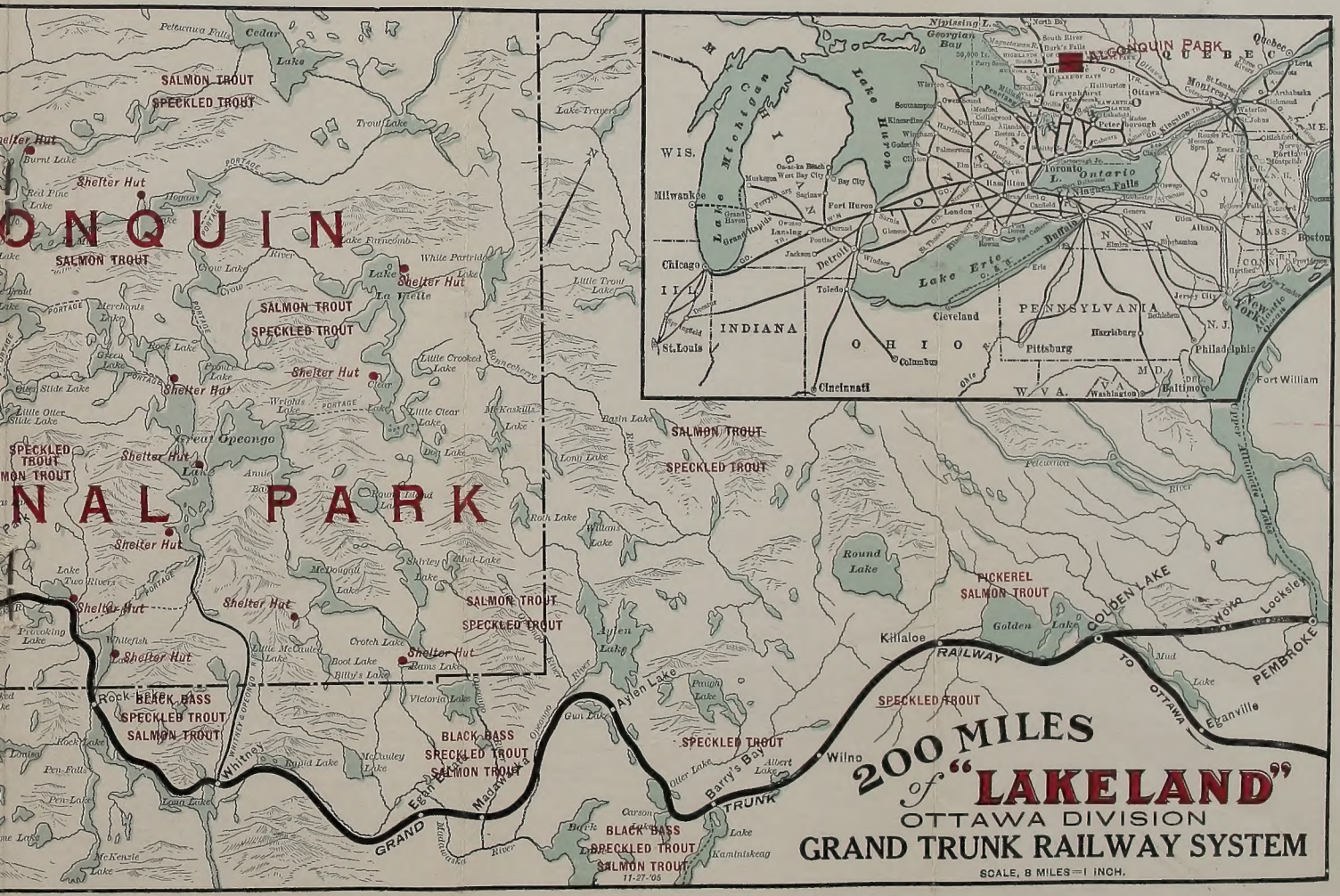
From Cache Lake, as mentioned before, many incursions can be taken into the forest wilds. One of the best is to the south of the district, proceeding westward through Cache Lake, entering a branch of the Madawaska River, navigable for some little distance into White's Lake, a beautiful body of water which is crossed to the first portage—a short trail to Beaver Pond. A quarter of a mile paddle across this pond brings you to another portage, 100 yards long, at the end of which lies Little Island Lake, lovely in its natural beauties and picturesque in all its surroundings. One mile across this lake a portage of 200 yards to a small pond is found, after crossing which another portage of one-quarter of a mile is taken to reach Smoke Lake. This lake is quite large, comparing it with the other lakes in the district, and is about 4½ miles long, with a width averaging from a third of a mile to two miles in some places. The bosom of Smoke Lake is beautified by islands, and the shores of the mainland are high and well wooded. The fishing is good, and magnificent camp sites are found at many points and on all the islands. This lake offers a good location for a permanent camp site for a few days, and many trips of not more than a day's duration can be made from camp, leaving in the morning and returning at night. From Smoke Lake a very interesting and profitable trip is south into Ragged Lake, thence into Porcupine Lake, Bear Lake, the three Bonnechere Lakes, Crooked Lake, Lake Louisa, Boundary and Head Lakes into Cache Lake, the starting point. The most enthusiastic fisherman will find sport to his heart's content. From Ragged Lake, a portage of about one-quarter of a mile into Porcupine Lake is over a lumber slide, which makes the task easy, and when you know that at the end of the slide, where the rivulet leads from one lake to another, capital speckled trout are caught in goodly numbers, the short distance to traverse is not considered. Ragged Lake is very beautiful, and, as its name suggests, the contour of its shores is irregular and made up of innumerable bays and inlets. Good salmon trout fishing is its principal attraction.

headwaters of the Ox Tongue River (which flows from this watershed into the Lake of Bays), thence into Little Tea Lake, through another small stream into Canoe Lake. Canoe Lake is about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, with pretty bits of scenery at the south end. There are some very good fishing districts to the southwest of Canoe Lake easy of access. At the north end of Canoe Lake a small stream is navigable for canoes to Canoe Lake station, on the railway, and parties going into the region can leave the train at this point. The water ways constituting the natural canoe route leading to the lakes of the northern portion of the territory, are connected by a narrow stream called Joe Creek, which passes under the railway bridge about half a mile east of Canoe Lake station. A short paddle from this point brings one to Joe Lake, the next one in this necklace of pearly lakes, of which Joe Creek seems the thread,—many of these so small as to be without name. Joe Lake itself has not the attractions of many of the other lakes, the shores having been burnt over,



CACHE LAKE FROM SKYMOUNT POINT, 2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL


PARRY SOUND
DEPOT HARBOR
PARRY SOUND
James Bay Jc.
Rose Point
Otter Lake
Beatty's
Maple Lake
Edgington
Seguin Falls
Bear Lake
Whitehall
Sprucedale
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
GRAND TRUNK
Burk's Falls
NORTH BAY
SCOTIA Jc.
Ravensworth
Tearney
Doe Lake
Loon Lake
Sand Lake
Pickerel Lake
Scebe Lake
Ah Mic Lake
Stony Lake
Trout Lake
Mill Lake
Maple Lake
Otter Lake
Roller Lake
Manitouwabin Lake
Seguin River
Trout River
Moon River
Muskoka River
Muskoka Lakes
Lake of Bays
Skeleton Lake
Lake Joseph
Rosseau
Vernon
Huntsville
Fairy Lake
Peninsula Lake
Or Tongue Lake
Dollys Lake
Lake Tasso
Fairys Lake
Camp Lake
Lake Marion
Doe Lake
Raven Lake
Shoal Lake
Wolf Lake
McIntosh Lake
Misty Lake
Daisy Lake
Eagle Lake
Little Trout Lake
Trout Lake
Rainy Lake
Brule Lake
Brule-Lake
Reed L.
Brown's L.
Adora's Lake
Polley Lake
Moose Lake
Doe Lake
Lake Opeongo
Birch Lake
Burt Lake
Cranberry Lake
Source Lake
Maggie's Lake
South Tea Lake
White Lake
West Lake
Little Island Lake
Hunter Lake
Heart Lake
Boundary Lakes
Ragged Lake
Luck Lake
Porcupine Lake
Wolf Lake
Cedar Lake
Bonnechere Lakes
Kaiperembiwegamog Lake
Welcome Lake
Algonquin Park
PICKEREL
BLACK BASS
SALMON TRUST
SPECKLED TROUT
MASKINONGE
Port Cockburn
Rosseau
Shelter Hut
ALGO
NATION
GEORGIAN BAY
4483


ONQUIN
NAL PARK
SALMON TROUT
SPECKLED TROUT
Shelter Hut
Great Opeongo Lake
Lake La Vieille
Lake Travers
Little Trout Lake
Basin Lake
Long Lake
Round Lake
Golden Lake
PICKEREL
SALMON TROUT
SPECKLED TROUT
BLACK BASS
SPECKLED TROUT
SALMON TROUT
Killaloe
RAILWAY
TO OTTAWA
PEMBROKE
Eganville
Wilno
Barry's Bay
Aylen Lake
Whitney
GRAND TRUNK
Lake Michigan
WIS.
ILL.
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
Chicago
Milwaukee
St. Louis
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Cincinnati
Toronto
Lake Ontario
Niagara Falls
Buffalo
Lake Erie
Detroit
Fort Huron
Georgian Bay
Lake Huron
Ottawa
Montreal
Boston
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Fort William
200 MILES
of "LAKELAND"
OTTAWA DIVISION
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SCALE, 8 MILES = 1 INCH.
11-27-'05

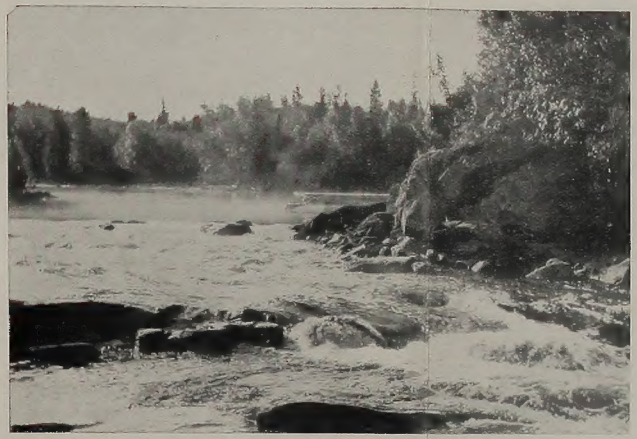
giving them a dreary and unsightly appearance. Proceeding for two or three miles across Joe Lake, a small stream is found which connects the large lake with Little Joe Lake. Passing through "Little Joe," we come to a stream long and winding through rushes and water vegetation, broadening out into larger proportions, river-like, and in many places narrowing up to barely room for a canoe to pass through. Ducks are seen in large numbers through here. After following this stream for a mile and a half and making three portages, all short, Baby Joe Lake is reached and traversed for a mile, when, with a portage of 150 yards, Island Lake is entered through a picturesque gap joining a small pond with the main sheet of water.

The lower end of Island Lake is narrow, then it broadens out with numerous islands. It is a clear and lovely sheet of water, set in a monster forest frame of evergreen, and gives one the impression of a vast mirror, reflecting the sky and passing clouds. This lake is about five miles long, varying in width from a few hundred yards to two miles. The shores are beautifully wooded, with high, bold bluffs in places. Good landings and excellent camp sites on the islands. One island in particular, situated at the north end, lends itself as an ideal spot for pitching a tent. The waters here are alive with salmon trout, and good sport is assured the angler who has the right tackle and goes down deep enough. A sportsman who camped on this lake during the season of 1905, in an article in the July number of the *National Sportsman* regarding the fishing, says: "Possibly our deep-water fishing rig may interest some readers. It consists of 300 feet of copper wire about the size of stovepipe wire, for a line, a big spoon hook and an eight-foot jointed bamboo rod, such as is used for deep-sea fishing. A seven-inch wooden reel holds the wire line. We never failed to catch good ones whenever we went for them with that rig, and we didn't have to half try either. This may not be sport, from the expert angler's standpoint, but it means delicious food, a mighty important consideration when it is absolutely necessary to avoid the burden of very many supplies. In the warm weather, the lake trout are down in deep, cool water, a hundred feet or more, and if they are caught you'll have to go after them. Our 'amalgamated copper' outfit did the trick. There are some simple wrinkles in handling that must be learned by experience."



AN HOUR'S CATCH OF SPECKLED TROUT—PETEWAWA RIVER.

Island Lake is one of the prettiest and most attractive spots in the Park. From Island Lake to Little Otter Slide Lake, a portage of three-quarters of a mile has to be made, but the trail is good and well blazed. A shelter hut is found at the Island Lake side of the portage. The forests in this locality are composed of heavy timber, pine, hemlock and birch predominating. About a mile paddle through Little Otter Slide Lake, we enter a stream of a quarter of a mile in length and pass into Otter Slide Lake. Crossing the western end of this sheet of water, we come to a section of the Petewawa River, which connects the latter water stretch with White Trout Lake. On this stream there are five portages, ranging from 100 yards to half a mile long. None of the portages are difficult, and the route is through a diversity of scenery with something of interest at every step. Along the river, capital fishing is found in the rapids and swift-running water, while otter are seen everywhere, and traces of beaver, with their dams completed and in course of construction, though the animals themselves are exceedingly timid and rarely seen. At night these clever little animals are heard in all directions working on their dams. White Trout Lake, the next in the chain after leaving the Petewawa River, is quite a large body of water, about five miles long. The scenery is picturesque and the fishing good. In places, the width of the lake is three or four miles across. At the north end, a lift over a dam brings us into Longer Lake, which is nothing more than an expansion of the Petewawa, which connects White Trout Lake and Red Pine Lake. Capital fishing is had on this stream at the outlet into Red Pine Lake. Here the water



SNOW SHOE RAPIDS.

rushes over a rocky bed, where the speckled trout are found in abundance, and where one can pull them in two at a time.

The farther north one travels, the prettier seem to be the several lakes. Red Pine is a charming place. The lake is small, not more than two miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide, lying among most picturesque surroundings. Lovely camping spots can be found without any difficulty. From Red Pine into Burnt Lake, the Petewawa River is again taken, through a good wide channel. Burnt Lake is one that should not be missed if one gets anywhere near it. It is the most beautiful lake, to the writer's mind, that had been visited during our trip, and worth many miles of travel to see. The waters of this lake are dotted with islands, clothed with tall cathedral pines, as well as the shores surrounding the lake being heavily wooded with virgin forests of pine, balsam, cedar and birch. At the upper end of Burnt Lake, near where the clear waters break and go tumbling over the rocky shoals in a mad rush for Perley Lake, is a fine camp-ground, where splendid speckled trout fishing may be indulged in.

From Burnt Lake the canoeist may continue on down through the Petewawa through a series of lakes and streams, or he may return to White Trout Lake, and, striking the portage on the eastern shore, proceed through a series of other lakes, noted for their clear water and large trout, to Great Opeongo Lake. This lake is a favorite spot for anglers, and good fishing is found in its waters. At the south of this lake an easy route is found to the railway. One of the beauties of this country is the ease with which one can travel and be one's own pathfinder, simply by following the maps which can be secured from the superintendent of the Park at Algonquin Park station. Young men who know something about a canoe, and are willing to do the carrying that devolves generally on the guide, can, without any trouble, find their way through the Park. The cost of a trip without guides, and apart from railway fare, if canoes and camp equipment are provided by visitors, need not exceed one dollar per day for each person. The convenience of the railways to the waterways, which must serve as the only arteries by which this beautiful country may be penetrated, renders it possible for tourists to leave civilization behind immediately, without necessity of wagon or other transfer.

In this connection it may be pointed out that through this territory the railway stations are located, almost without exception, on picturesque lakes, teeming with fish, and the surrounding country plentifully supplied with game.

Can anything be more delightful than a "CAMPING-OUT" TOUR through such a territory as this? The absolute seclusion from civilization, although so easily reached, renders the charm all the greater. It is equally accessible to family parties as to expert canoeists and woodsmen, for the reason that quite as good fishing is obtained, and the scenery is fully as fine, within a short distance of the railway as a trip extending over many days of continuous travel far from affairs of business.

This is only one illustration of what may be embraced in a short trip of a few days' duration, and weeks or even months can be profitably spent in ideal fashion in the unique scenic splendor of this region without getting far from the railway line.

Outside the Park.

On the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk, five miles east of Scotia Junction, lies the interesting village of Kearney, located on Loon Lake and nestling amid the hills of the Upper Maganetawan River. It is situated in the center of a magnificent fishing district, as it is within an hour's drive of any one of *over thirty lakes*, many of which can be reached by canoe right from the village. These lakes are being yearly stocked with trout fry by the Government, and are simply alive with speckled, gray and salmon trout, some of the latter recently caught weighing as high as seventeen pounds.

As a hunting ground, it is unequaled, being situated on the edge of Algonquin National Park. The overflow of game from that spacious preserve keeps it constantly stocked with deer and partridge. Moose have walked right into the village, and every winter groups of otter can be seen at almost any time playing on the iced bay opposite the hotels. Hundreds of deer are shipped out every fall.

The Maganetawan River, which runs through Kearney, takes its rise in Algonquin Park, and parties wishing to do the Park by this route, can be supplied with all requirements from Kearney.



AT THE PORTAGE—PETEWAWA RIVER.



AROUND THE CAMP FIRE—SMOKE LAKE.



A GOOD-SIZED SALMON TROUT—CRANBERRY LAKE.

Kearney has two good hotels,—the Kearney House, $1.00, Frank Prunty, proprietor; the Ottawa House, $1.00, J. P. Lynch, proprietor. It has five good stores, a large town hall, and numerous boarding houses; four mails daily. The farmers in the vicinity are in comfortable circumstances and are very obliging in opening their houses, affording reasonable and good accommodation.

The following are a few addresses of farmers in the neighborhood who will take guests:

H. Traves, Lynx Lake, Kearney.
G. Groom, Lynx Lake, Kearney.
Geo. Mason, Sand Lake, Kearney.
Tom Mason, Sand Lake, Kearney.
Robert Mason, Sand Lake, Kearney.
Jos. Hunter, McDonald's Creek, Kearney.
Henry Watson, "The Old Farm," Kearney.
Hy Miller, Sand Lake, Kearney.
Dan Thomas, "The Mountain," Kearney.
Jerry Holland, Beaver Lake, Kearney.
M. Cummings, Sand Lake, Kearney.

The following are addresses of reliable guides:

Huntsville.—Robert Head, S. Hollingshead, J. Boodway, J. Hoile, R. A. Robertson, Fred. May, and T. Fleming.

Dwight.—H. Corbett, J. Gouldie, T. Backwell.

Fox Point.—Thos. Salmon.

Dorset.—Jno. Robertson.

Kearney.—Mat Ryan, Robert Mann, Cole McIver, Jerry Holland, Marlin O'Donald.

Guides.

The guides in this territory are reliable and good "coureurs du bois," thoroughly knowing the territory and the best haunts for fish. They can be secured by writing to them direct to the addresses given in this publication, or by applying to Mr. G. W. Bartlett, Superintendent Algonquin National Park, Algonquin Park, Ontario. Their charges are $2.50 per day, which includes canoe. Two guides and one canoe, $4.50 per day. Guides provide their own tents and blankets. All guides employed in the park must be approved by the superintendent, and secure license at a cost of $1.00 each. The Park regulations allow fishing with rod and line, which privilege must be obtained in person or by mail from the superintendent. A nominal charge of $1.00 for Canadians, and $2.00 for non-residents of Canada, is made for license to fish in the waters of Algonquin Park. Maps of the Algonquin National Park may be obtained from the superintendent at 50 cents each.



A GLIMPSE OF BURNT LAKE.

Customs Arrangements.

Persons visiting Canada for a limited time for pleasure may bring with them such guns, fishing tackle, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils kodaks, bicycles, etc., as they may require for their own use, upon reporting same to the customs officer at port of entry, depositing with him a sum



THEIR FIRST FISH STORY.

of money equal to the duty, subject to a refund of this amount if the articles are exported within six months, or they may be forwarded in bond to any point in Canada where a customs officer is stationed, where the same regulations as above must be complied with.

For the convenience of patrons, arrangements have been made for a Canadian customs officer to be stationed at Buffalo during tourist season, from June 15th to Sept. 30th, inclusive, and to accompany Grand Trunk trains between Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, for the purpose of examining baggage en route to Canadian summer resorts. This is much appreciated by travelers, and does away with any trouble or bother when reaching destination. There are also Canadian customs officers at Chicago, Portland, Me., Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, at which points baggage may be examined by those coming into Canada from the United States en route to Algonquin Park or points on the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Baggage Arrangements.

SPORTSMEN.—For sportsmen and campers, singly or in parties, hunting or fishing expeditions, two hundred (200) pounds of baggage will be checked free of charge on each full ticket, and one hundred (100) pounds on each half ticket, provided it consists of wearing apparel, sportsmen's and campers' outfits, such as tents, small bundles of bedding, folding cots, camp chairs, camp utensils and provisions in small quantities.

Furniture, barrels, bags of flour, or like bulky articles of that nature will not be checked as baggage, but must be sent by express or freight.

On the return journey, a game or fish catch of fifty (50) pounds' weight, not in conflict with existing laws, may be included in the two hundred (200) pounds "allowance."

Guns in wooden, canvas or leather cases may be taken into passenger cars, but if not protected, they must be conveyed in the baggage car at owner's risk. Canoes, skiffs and other boats will not be taken in the baggage car, but must be forwarded by freight or express.

The foregoing arrangements apply to a limited district including Algonquin Park and certain other points north of Toronto.

Open Season for Fish and Game.

(*Province of Ontario.*)

A comprehensive description of the fish and game resorts on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System, including a resumé of the fish and game laws of Ontario, is found in "Haunts of Fish and Game," a publication which can be secured free from the agencies mentioned in this pamphlet.

How to Reach Algonquin Park.

From points in the South, passengers reach the Grand Trunk Railway System either by way of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, or by way of Detroit. From each of these points the trains of the Grand Trunk convey the passengers to Algonquin Park and points on the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System.



ALGONQUIN PARK HEADQUARTERS—RESIDENCES OF PARK SUPERINTENDENT AND RANGERS.

In the West, from Chicago and points in the Western States, passengers are carried over the main line of this great system by way of Port Huron and Toronto, passing through some of the principal cities of the United States and the western part of Ontario.

From Buffalo, trains are run solid over the Lehigh Valley and Grand Trunk via Toronto, crossing the Grand Trunk's single-arch, double-track steel bridge over Niagara River, and thence to Scotia Junction, where connection is made with trains on the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk for Algonquin Park.

Passengers from Eastern points, such as Quebec, Portland and intermediate stations, proceed via main line Grand Trunk Railway System through Montreal and Ottawa, and those from Boston and all New England points by Boston & Maine, Central Vermont and other connecting lines through Montreal and Ottawa, and thence to Algonquin Park by the Ottawa Division, Grand Trunk Railway System.

Tourists from the Maritime Provinces reach the Grand Trunk by the Intercolonial Railway, via Montreal, and proceed over the Ottawa Division as above described.

From points in the East, south of Buffalo, including the States of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Mary-

land, etc., the route is by way of Niagara Falls, thence Grand Trunk Railway System.

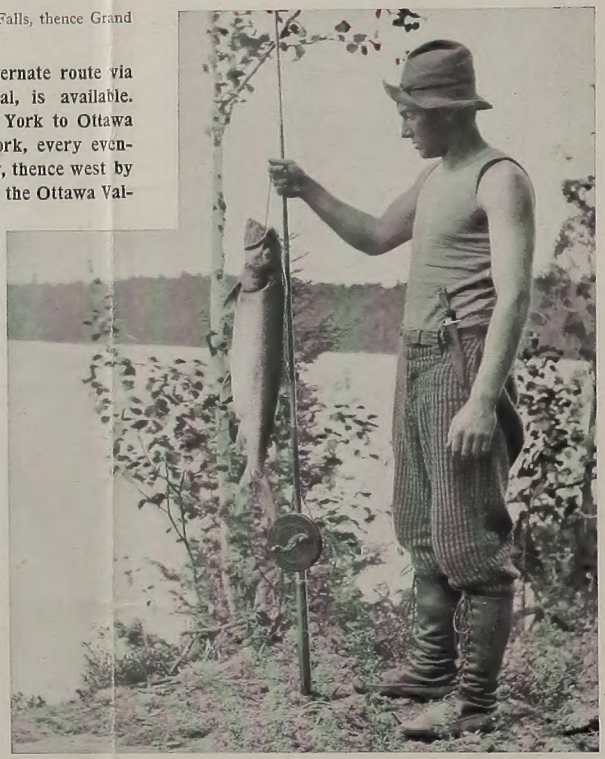
From New York, Albany, etc., alternate route via Ottawa, Canada's picturesque capital, is available. Through sleeping car operated New York to Ottawa from Grand Central Station, New York, every evening, arriving in Ottawa next morning, thence west by connecting train for Algonquin Park, the Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay.

Publications.

Nearly all the publications mentioned below are finely illustrated with beautiful halftone engravings, and convey to the reader the best impression possible of the various localities described, short of an actual visit in person.

Lake of Bays.
Among the 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay.
Hay Fever.
Trains 3 and 4.
Orillia and Lake Couchiching.
Royal Muskoka Hotel.
Lake Nipissing and the French River.
Kawartha Lakes.
Summer Resorts on Lake Huron.
Haunts of Fish and Game.
Summer Tours.
Mount Clemens.
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.
The Mountains of New England and the Sea.
Across Niagara's Gorge.
Down the Moon River.
Temagami.
Muskoka Lakes.
Montreal and Quebec.

For copies of any of these publications, apply to the nearest Grand Trunk Agent, or address the General or Assistant General Passenger Agents, according to your own location, whether in Canada or the United States. Their addresses may be found on this page.



33-INCH SALMON TROUT, ISLAND LAKE.

AGENCIES.

Alexandria Bay, N.Y., CORNWALL BROS., Ticket Agents.

Boston, Mass......T. H. HANLEY, New England Passenger Agent, 360 Washington St.

Buffalo, N. Y......H. M. MORGAN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 285 Main St. (Ellicott Square Building.)

Chicago, Ill......J. H. BURGIS, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 249 Clark St., Cor. Jackson Boulevard.

Cortland, N. Y......R. BUSHBY, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Burgess Block.

Detroit, Mich......R. McC. SMITH, Southern Passenger Agent, 124 Woodward Ave.

" " .....GEO. W. WATSON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 124 Woodward Ave.

Grand Rapids, Mich...C. A. JUSTIN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 97 Monroe St., Morton House Block.

Hamilton, Ont......C. E. MORGAN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 11 James St., North.

Kansas City, Mo......F. W. Hopper, Traveling Passenger Agent, 327 Sheidley Bldg.

Kingston, Ont......J. P. HANLEY, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Liverpool, England...FRED. C. SALTER, European Traffic Agent, 61 Tower Buildings, 22 Water St.

London, Ont......E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Corner Richmond and Dundas Sts.

Los Angeles, Cal......W. H. BULLEN, Pacific Coast Agent, 302 Wilcox Building.

Montreal, Que......J. QUINLAN, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

" " ....W. H. CLANCY, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 137 St. James St.

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New York, N. Y......F. P. DWYER, Eastern Passenger Agent, Railway Exchange, 290 Broadway.

Niagara Falls, N. Y...W. J. HAMILTON, Ticket Agent, 122 Falls St.

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Toronto, Ont......J. D. McDONALD, District Passenger Agent, Union Station.

" " .....C. E. HORNING, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, N. W. Corner King and Yonge Sts.

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